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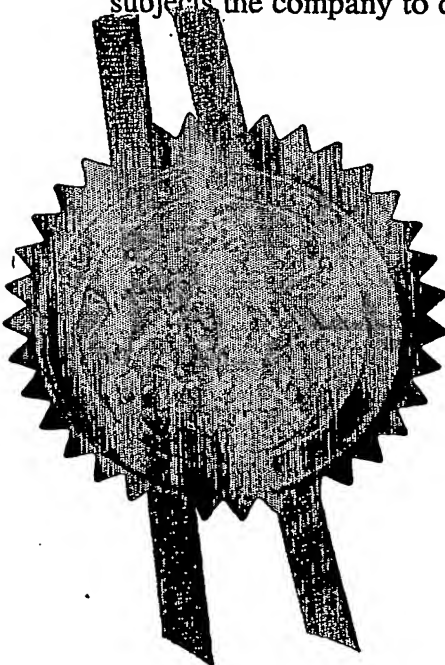
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Dated 9 October 2003



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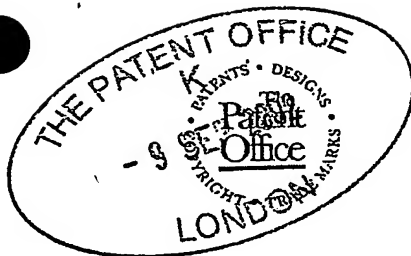
By virtue of a direction given under Section 30 of the Patents Act 1977, the application is proceeding in the name of:-

PURPLE COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
Incorporated in the United Kingdom
58A High Street
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ADP No. 08572356001

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- 3 SEP 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Simon Woollard
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Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

SECTION 30 (1)(a) APPLICATION FILED
17.02.03
8461592001

4. Title of the invention Fasteners

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

David Keltie Associates

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

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2 Fleet Place
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Patents ADP number (if you know it)

040145020006

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Country

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David Keltie Assante

Date

9 September 2002

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom
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FASTENERS

This invention relates to fasteners, particularly fasteners for fastening together sheets of paper, card or like materials. For brevity, sheets of paper, card or like materials will be referred to collectively herein as sheets of paper or simply as documents.

Conventionally, when sheets of paper are gathered into a group, they are held together by fasteners such as staples, paper clips or other paper-gripping or paper-engaging means such as spring clips or studs. Whilst each known type of fastener solves some problems and so has its own advantages, it suffers from or creates other problems. This leaves a need for an alternative fastener that avoids or mitigates such disadvantages.

For example, many known fasteners require special application and/or removal tools, such as a stapler and a staple remover required for staples. It is a disadvantage for a fastener to require the use of such tools because the tools have to be stored, maintained and loaded, and of course they involve additional cost which may be far beyond the cost of the fasteners themselves. However, the use of such tools may be essential, or at least highly advantageous, to apply or remove certain fasteners.

Moreover, many fasteners are destructive in that they involve puncturing, creasing, tearing or otherwise marking the sheets of paper they hold together, either upon application or upon removal. This damage frequently makes the sheets unsuitable for re-use. Some fasteners themselves may also be damaged by use and removal and so are suitable for one use only, being discarded thereafter and requiring application of a replacement. This represents a waste of time and money, especially if a fastened group of papers needs only to be separated temporarily, for example for the removal or addition of one sheet. Also, known fasteners can damage equipment such as photocopiers, scanners or fax machines if they are inadvertently left on a sheet of paper or on a group of such sheets when copying, scanning or faxing.

Other, nominally non-destructive and reusable fasteners exemplified by paper clips do not hold together sheets of paper securely enough for many purposes, and may also be damaged by use. For example, a paper clip tends to stretch or deform plastically to the extent that it no longer grips elastically; also, its protruding shape means that it is prone to being snagged and knocked off the group of papers that it is supposed to fasten together.

A further problem is that many fasteners have substantial thickness and weight in the context of the relatively thin and light papers they hold together. Increased weight tends to increase mailing charges. Also, as a staple can add more than 1 mm and a paper clip more than 2 mm to the thickness of a fastened group of papers, this militates against compact, flat storage of several groups of fastened papers. Indeed, as fasteners increase the local thickness of a stack of groups in proportion to the number of groups and hence fasteners, this requires fastened papers to be stacked with care. Otherwise, the stack might topple due to the fasteners being all on one side of the stack and hence tending to tilt the stack further away from the vertical as it gets higher. Similar problems can afflict fastened groups mailed in an envelope or placed in a filing cabinet, which can lead to inefficient filing and the potential for additional mail charges.

Safety is also a concern with many fasteners. The fasteners themselves tend to be small and so present choking hazards to the very young, and they tend to have sharp edges or points that introduce a risk of injury to all users but especially to children and the elderly. Where tools are needed to apply or remove fasteners, the risk of injury extends to the use of such tools.

It is against this background that the present invention has been devised. Put broadly, the invention contemplates a fastener for holding together a group of documents, the fastener comprising a foldable sheet of, for example, paper divided into at least one anchor portion and at least one tab portion. Attachment means provide for attachment of those portions to at least the first and last documents of the group upon being folded around an edge of the group. To assist with this, the sheet is marked with at least one fold line to be aligned with at least one edge of the group upon attachment of the anchor portion to the

first document in the group, prior to folding the tab portion around that edge of the group for attachment to the last document in the group.

Whilst other attachment means such as magnetism and electrostatics will be discussed, it is much preferred that the attachment means comprises repositional adhesive. That adhesive is suitably applied as a layer on one side of the sheet but a minor edge portion of that side of the sheet may be left non-adhesive as a lifting tab to assist with application, removal and repositioning of the fastener.

- 10 Preferably, the anchor portion and the tab portion are distinguished by different shading or colouring. Further or in the alternative, a mutual boundary between the anchor portion and the tab portion can be marked by a printed line, a line of perforations or a crease line which can be a single crease line or a plurality of creases separated by one or more bands. Where a crease line is employed, a relatively strong adhesive can extend along and
15 across the crease line to adhere to the edges of grouped documents.

- Currently preferred embodiments of the invention employ first and second fold lines that divide the sheet into a central anchor portion and first and second outer tab portions foldable around mutually orthogonal edges at a corner of the grouped documents. For a
20 neat and secure finish, the tab portions can substantially abut upon being attached to the last document of the group after folding. Most preferably, the first and second fold lines are mutually orthogonal to suit folding around the mutually orthogonal edges of the grouped documents.

- 25 The first and second fold lines may intersect at an edge of the sheet or extensions of the first and second fold lines may intersect outside the periphery of the sheet. A notch may extend inwardly from the edge of the sheet in the region of said intersection, to allow for some misalignment upon folding.

- 30 Whilst many different shapes can be adopted for the sheet within the inventive concept, most embodiments of the invention employ an oblong sheet. In that case, the ratio of long edges to short edges of the oblong is preferably 2:1. Moreover, it is preferred that the fold

lines divide the sheet into a central triangular anchor portion flanked by two outer triangular tab portions inverted with respect to the central triangular anchor portion. In that event, when the tab portions substantially abut upon being attached to the last document of the group, they can cooperate to form a triangle on the reverse of the last document corresponding to the central triangular anchor portion attached to the first document of the group.

The fastener of the invention can bear graphical matter or indicia divided into components borne by respective ones of first and second tab portions, so that when the tab portions are attached to the last document of the group, those components are united to be viewed together.

The inventive concept extends to a pad of fasteners as defined herein in accordance with the invention.

In order that the invention can be more readily understood, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front or top view of a fastener in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a rear or bottom view of the fastener of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows papers being gathered together into a group for application of the fastener of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a front or top view that follows on from Figure 3 and shows the fastener applied to a corner of the uppermost sheet of the group, before being folded;

Figure 5 is a side view following on from Figure 4 that shows the smaller triangular tab portions of the fastener being folded behind the lowermost sheet of the group;

5 Figure 6 is a reverse view that shows the fastener applied to the uppermost sheet of the group;

Figure 7 is a front view of the group of sheets held together by the fastener in accordance with Figures 1 to 6;

10

Figure 8 is a front view of different fastener sizes shown superimposed on one another for the purpose of comparison;

15

Figures 9(a) and 9(b) are front views of a fastener that contrast different shading or colouring possibilities;

Figure 10 is a front view of a fastener in which fold lines are marked by lines of perforations;

20

Figure 11 is a front view of a fastener in which fold lines are marked by crease lines;

Figure 12 is a front view of a fastener in which wide crease lines bear bands of relatively strong adhesive;

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Figure 13 is a front view of a fastener in which a notch extends inwardly from the edge of the sheet in the region of the intersection between fold lines;

30

Figure 14 is a front view of the fastener of Figure 13, in use fastening together a group of sheets;

Figure 15 is a front view of a fastener bearing indicia components on each outer tab portion;

Figure 16 is a reverse view of the fastener of Figure 15, in use fastening together a group of sheets;

Figure 17 is a reverse view of a fastener employing upon electrostatic attraction;

Figure 18 is a sectional side view of the fastener of Figure 17, in use fastening together a group of sheets;

Figures 19(a) and 19(b) are front and reverse view respectively of an oblong fastener having a single fold line parallel to a short side of the oblong; and

Figures 20(a) and 20(b) are front and reverse view respectively of an oblong fastener having a single fold line parallel to a long side of the oblong.

Referring firstly to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, the fastener 1 of the invention is an adhesive-backed paper oblong that conveniently gathers and holds together two or more sheets of paper in a group. The fastener 1 has guide markings to facilitate correct positioning and folding with respect to a sheet of paper, making it a convenient and effective substitute for a staple, paper clip or other known fastener.

The preferred embodiment of fastener shown in Figures 1 and 2 is made from white lightweight 70 gram paper and its dimensions are 50 mm by 25 mm. As will become apparent upon further reading, these features are mentioned by way of example only. However, it is particularly preferred that even if the fastener 1 is scaled up or down, each long side of the oblong should be twice the length of each shorter side.

The front or top side of the fastener 1 shown in Figure 1 is divided into three right-angled triangles that define fold guides and attachment means. The triangles are disposed such

that a central larger right-angled triangle 2 is flanked by two smaller right-angled triangles 3, 4 inverted with respect to the larger triangle 2. The internal angles of each triangle 2, 3, 4 are 90° , 45° and 45° . In the embodiment illustrated, the sides of the triangles measure 50 mm by 35 mm by 35 mm for the larger triangle 2, and 35 mm by 25 mm by 25 mm for the two smaller triangles 3, 4. Thus, the mutual boundaries between the larger triangle 2 and the two smaller triangles 3, 4 are defined by mutually orthogonal straight lines each of 35 mm in length that originate in the bottom corners of the oblong and intersect mid-way along the opposite long edge of the oblong.

Whilst the fastener 1 as a whole may be scaled up or down, it is envisaged that this ratio of triangle sizes can remain constant for all fastener sizes.

The triangles 2, 3, 4 defining the fold guide zones can be shaded, coloured or otherwise marked to distinguish one from another, and their boundaries can be defined in various ways. In this instance, the two smaller triangles 3, 4 are shaded in a contrasting colour to the larger central triangle 2 so that the mutual boundaries between the small and large triangles are denoted by the contrast between the triangles 2, 3, 4. The larger triangle 2 may incorporate a watermark (not shown) which is suitably aligned to be presented in an upright orientation with respect to a fastened group of papers once the fastener has been positioned for use, but is effectively left white or natural to allow users to write notes upon it. However, as will be made clear, some variants can be coloured completely, whereas others might only be coloured on the larger triangle 2. It would also be possible to rely upon marked lines to denote the mutual boundaries between the small and large triangles 2, 3, 4.

Turning now to Figure 2 which shows the rear, reverse or bottom side of the fastener 1, this can be marked in much the same way as the front of the fastener 1 but is preferably left plain, hence adopting the colour of whatever paper is used. However, this side bears a layer of tacky, repositionable adhesive 5 that extends continuously along the full length of the fastener 1 and from one long edge at the top of the oblong to most, but not all, of the way across its width towards the other long edge at the bottom of the oblong. In the

preferred embodiment shown, the adhesive layer 5 is an oblong of 50 mm by 20 mm leaving an oblong strip 6 of 5 mm by 50 mm without adhesive extending along the bottom long edge of the oblong defining the fastener 1. This strip 6 acts as a lift tab to facilitate removal of a fastener 1 from a pad of such fasteners as will be explained, or from a sheet of paper if it is desired to remove or reposition the fastener 1.

The shape and size of the adhesive layer 5 can be varied in accordance with the size of the fastener 1, the nature of the adhesive used and the number, size or weight of sheets that the fastener 1 is intended to fasten. Also, it is not essential that the layer of adhesive 5 is continuous across all portions of the fastener 1.

The fastener 1 of the invention is used by gathering and aligning a group 7 of paper sheets 8, 9, 10 as shown in Figure 3 and then placing the adhesive side of the fastener 1 face down at the corner of the uppermost paper sheet 8 in the gathered group as shown in Figure 4. The fastener 1 is oriented with respect to the sheet 8 so as to align the boundaries of the guide triangles 2, 3, 4 with the edges of the sheet 8 that intersect at that corner. This places the right-angled corner of the large triangle 2 attached to the corner of the sheet 8 as an anchor portion and leaves the smaller triangles 3, 4 as flaps or tabs overhanging the edges of the sheet 8. Then, the smaller triangles 3, 4 are folded tightly around the edges of the sheet 8 around the back of the gathered group 7 as shown in Figure 5 and finally are sealed flat against the underside of the lowermost sheet 10 of the group 7, as shown in Figure 6. The neat appearance of the fastener 1 viewed from the front of the gathered group 7 is evident from Figure 7.

Although not essential to secure fixing, Figure 6 shows that perfect alignment of the fastener with respect to the gathered group of sheets will lead to the small triangles 3, 4 abutting each other at the back of the group 7 to create a large triangle that emulates the large triangle 2 at the front of the group 7.

A single fastener 1 will be most effective at gathering and holding together a group of between two and five sheets of paper of up to A3 size. If more or larger sheets of paper

are to be gathered, an additional fastener 1 can be applied to another, preferably opposite corner of the group to ensure that all of the sheets remain grouped.

5 In some variants, the fastener may be further distinguished by fold adaptations such as crease lines in its rear or bottom side that follow the mutual boundaries between the triangles. The crease lines may vary in depth and diameter but are incorporated to aid accurate and speedy folding of the fastener around a group of gathered documents. It is envisaged that these crease lines will increase or decrease in length, depth and diameter proportionately to suit different sizes of fastener.

10 It is contemplated that the fastener will be supplied as one of a pad of say fifty or a hundred of such fasteners releasably adhered to each other in the manner of notelets sold by 3M™ under the registered trade mark *Post-It*. A fastener is made ready for use simply by peeling it from the fastener pad.

15 The fastener of the invention is an effective substitute for many conventional paper fasteners and provides numerous benefits. For example, the fastener obviates staples and other fasteners requiring special tools for their application and removal. There are no moving parts prone to malfunction, ensuring a high perception of quality. Moreover, the fastener will not leave unsightly marks, tears or blemishes on gathered sheets.

20 Consequently, photocopied, scanned or faxed counterparts to the fastened documents will look clean and professional without staple holes or other markings. Indeed, simple removal of the fastener allows a user easily to remove sheets for copying, scanning or faxing without the need for a staple extractor, without risking damage to fingers or
25 fingernails.

In general, the ergonomic design of the fastener means that it need only be gripped between a finger and thumb in use and so can be used by anyone who has reasonable dexterity, without prior knowledge or training. Moreover, the fastener is extremely safe to
30 use with negligible potential for causing injury, and is therefore appropriate for use by young children and the elderly.

The adhesive properties of the fastener mean that, unlike a paper clip, the fastener is unlikely to slip off a gathered group of sheets: it needs to be deliberately peeled off. Also unlike a paper clip, the fastener cannot stretch and deform in a manner prejudicing its ability to grip; moreover, its flat profile and adhesive attachment means that it is unlikely to be snagged and hence accidentally peeled off.

Even if inadvertently left attached to a sheet of paper when copying, scanning or faxing, the flexibility of the fastener avoids the damage to expensive equipment that is commonly suffered where staples or other fastenings have not been completely removed from a sheet before such operations.

The fastener of the invention can be used as a substitute for a conventional ring-binder file by gathering the sheets together for flat storage. By eliminating the need for a hole punch and ring-binder, the documents remain clean and unspoiled for future presentation or duplication. Moreover, the fastener's properties lend it to conventional file storage, especially where documents are stored horizontally and space is a premium, and where speedy identification is of benefit. The fastener's flat profile and adhesive bond to the underlying sheet minimises the additional thickness of the gathered group, meaning that more documents can be stored in the same space. Also, as each fastener can be colour coded, a group of documents can be quickly identified and reviewed, removed or added to, aided by quick and simple removal and application of the fastener without the need for additional equipment. The documents can be re-gathered using the same fastener or a new one, and returned to storage.

25

As the fastener of the invention is preferably made of standard paper, its profile when fixed to a group of sheets adds less than 0.5mm to the thickness of that group. This is of particular benefit where groups are required for stacking, filing or mailing because the thickness of the group at one end or side will not be significantly greater than at the other end or side, therefore leaving a stack of such groups relatively balanced. Filing and mailing issues are also eased.

30

Similarly, the fastener of the invention sits neatly over one or more corners of the gathered group of sheets and does not add significantly to the area of the sheets, thus avoiding storage problems. Moreover, the neatness and symmetry of the fastener in use
5 avoids attracting attention away from the documents that make up the group of sheets.

The fastener of the invention can provide an area for writing notes or initials which, on removal of the fastener, leave the gathered documents unmarked. Unless and until the fastener is deliberately removed, the gathered documents can be circulated while ensuring
10 that information carried by the fastener is passed on with the documents. More generally, the design of the fastener provides a selection of zones to be personalised, coded, categorised or branded for individuals or companies.

A pad of fasteners in accordance with the invention is compact and will fit conveniently
15 on or in any desktop, shelf or drawer. The user can quickly access the pad without the need for specialist storage or dispensers, although the use of such storage or dispensers is not precluded by the invention.

Due to its repositional adhesive, a single fastener can be used several times yet due to its
20 cheapness, the fastener can be discarded when no longer needed.

It is currently preferred that the fastener of the invention will employ 3M™ ReMount™
Repositional Adhesive. However alternative adhesives or product substitutes may be used
instead. These include, by way of example: 3M™ Repositional Adhesive 75; 3M™ Spray
25 Mount™ Artists Adhesive (6064/6065) MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) 0775288;
3M™ Photo Mount™ Spray Adhesive (6089/6090/6094) MSDS 1662485; 3M™
Super77™ Spray Adhesive. MSDS 1142579; 3M™ Super77™ Multipurpose Adhesive.
MSDS 1634724; 3M™ Brand Super77™ Multipurpose Adhesive.(XA-9477) MSDS
1104595; 3M™ Brand Super77™ Multipurpose Adhesive.(EC-4434X) MSDS No.'s
30 1089556,0871616,0871590,0871574; Scotch™ Restickable Adhesive Glue Stick, 6314;
and Scotch™ Restickable Adhesive Glue Stick, 6307N.

Many other variations are possible within the inventive concept. For example, the dimensions of the fastener may vary but where the fastener is an oblong, it is preferred that the proportions of the fastener should always remain constant so that the ratio of a long side to a short side will remain at 2:1. The fastener size may decrease or increase accordingly through a range exemplified by 10mm:5mm; 20mm:10mm; 30mm:15mm; 40mm:20mm; 60mm:30mm; 70mm:35mm; 80mm:40mm; 90mm:45mm; 100mm:50mm; and 210mm:105mm. Differently-sized fasteners are shown superimposed in Figure 8 of the drawings, by way of illustration.

As mentioned at the outset in relation to Figure 1, respective portions of the fastener may be identified by a contrast in shading between the two triangular outer tabs 3, 4 and the central anchor portion 2. Shading can of course be varied: by way of example, Figures 9(a) and 9(b) show two fasteners, that in Figure 9(a) showing a fastener 11 with the central portion 2 of lighter shade than the outer tabs 3, 4 and Figure 9(b) showing a fastener 12 with the central portion 2 of darker shade than the outer tabs 3, 4.

Colour, too, may play a part in the function and appearance of the fastener: indeed any combination of colour or monochrome may be used, as can phosphorescent and fluorescent colours so that documents can be identified in poor light, or for the purpose of personalised security markings. Colouring might be achieved through the use of coloured paper, a standard colour print dye or a coating such as foils to create metallic finishes. The colour palette might also include a combination of coloured central anchor portions and non-coloured outer tabs or, conversely, coloured tabs and a non-coloured (i.e. white or natural) anchor portion. Alternatively, all portions of the fastener may be the same colour if the fold lines are suitably marked.

The description relating to Figure 1 mentioned the optional use of a solid line to designate the fold line. Such a line may also or alternatively be coloured, dashed, perforated, creased or scored. Perforated lines 13 and scored lines 14 are shown in Figures 10 and 11 respectively and have the advantage of locally increasing the flexibility of the fastener

material along the fold lines. This eases location of the central anchor portion 2 with respect to the uppermost sheet of a gathered group of papers and also eases folding of the outer tabs 3, 4 around the edges of the group.

- 5 The score line 14 in Figure 11 is a machined indented crease on the reverse side of the fastener 15 whose cross-section is as shown in the enlarged detail view in that Figure. The depth, width and cross-sectional shape of the crease may vary. For example, the width of the crease may be greater to suit a thicker group of papers and/or a correspondingly larger fastener. It is currently envisaged that the crease width could be
10 enlarged in increments of 2 mm up to a maximum of 25 mm, depending upon the size of the fastener and the number of sheets it is expected to fasten together. The following table illustrates this relationship

	<i>fastener size</i>	<i>crease width</i>
15	10mm:5mm	<1mm
	20mm:10mm	1mm-2mm
	30mm:15mm	1mm-2mm
	40mm:20mm	1mm-2mm
20	up through	
	60mm:30mm	1mm-2mm
	70mm:35mm	2mm-4mm
	80mm:40mm	4mm-8mm
	90mm:45mm	8mm-15mm
25	100mm:50mm	10mm-25mm

- As a further optional measure shown in Figure 12, a fastener 16 can incorporate bands 17 of a stronger adhesive which may be applied along and across the increased fold area. This arrangement has the advantage of improved adhesion to the edges of sheets in the
30 group without compromising the main fastener characteristics of removability and replaceability assured by the weaker adhesive that contacts the faces of the sheets.

- A further modification of the invention is shown in Figure 13 which shows a fastener 18 having a small triangular notch 19 positioned at the intersection of the two fold lines 20,
35 21, best seen in the enlarged detail view in that Figure. The purpose of this notch 19 is to

assist folding around the right-angled corner of a gathered group of sheets allowing a small margin for inaccurate folding without impeding the functionality of the fastener 18. Figure 14 shows this modified fastener 18 in use fastening together a group of sheets 22, where it will be noted that the apex 23 of the corner of the group 22 protrudes through the opening defined by the notch 19.

The benefits of the notched embodiment shown in Figures 13 and 14 may also be enjoyed by other embodiments (not illustrated) in which projections or extensions of the fold lines intersect at a point outside the periphery of the fastener, rather than at the periphery itself.

A notch need not necessarily be provided to achieve this geometry because the fold lines will be spaced apart where they intersect the edge of the fastener. The result would be that when such a fastener is in use, it defines an inclined band around a corner of the gathered group of sheets and, like the notched embodiment, exposes the apex of that corner.

Figures 15 and 16 illustrate the concept of a personalised fastener 24, in this case personalised with the initials 25 of a user, one initial 25 being marked on each outer tab 3, 4. Comparison of Figures 15 and 16 will show that the initials 25 are oriented on the front of the tabs 3, 4 so that they align and read correctly when the fastener 24 has been applied to a group 26 of documents and the tabs 3, 4 folded around the back of the group 26 and beside one another, as shown in the rear view of Figure 16. It would of course be possible to apply initials or other personalisation to the central anchor portion 2 of the fastener 24, either additionally or in the alternative.

It is even possible, in some embodiments of the invention, to do away with adhesives or to supplement adhesives by other means. For example, magnetic pads on the reverse of the outer tabs and the central anchor portion could be used which attract each other through the group of papers and hence clamp together the sheets of the group without recourse to adhesives. The material from which the fastener is made could also be inherently magnetic. A similar effect can be obtained by electrostatic means such as charged particles within the paper and/or the adhesive, in which the central anchor portion 2 and the tabs 3, 4 of a fastener 27 bear opposing charges, for example as shown

in Figure 17 of the drawings. The result, when the fastener 27 is folded in use as aforesaid, is that the positively-charged and negatively-charged parts of the fastener 27 sandwich a group of sheets 28 between them. An attractive force acts through the gathered sheets 28 to hold them fast, as shown in Figure 18.

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Finally, aspects of the invention envisage fastener shapes other than oblongs, including but not limited to triangles, rhomboids, circles and semi-circles, and fasteners that merely gather the sheets along one edge in the manner of a hinge rather than acting as a pocket that gathers intersecting edges at a corner. A single straight fold line can be used for this purpose and this can extend along any axis of the fastener, for example the fold line 29 parallel to the short edge of an oblong as shown in the fastener 30 of Figure 19(a) or the fold line 31 parallel to the long edge of an oblong as shown in the fastener 32 of Figure 20(a). Figures 19(b) and 20(b) show the corresponding reverse views of the fasteners 30, 32 in Figures 19(a) and 20(a) respectively, illustrating how each fastener 30, 32 has an adhesive layer 33 covering most of its rear surface. However, it will be noted that a non-adhesive strip 34 remains along one edge of each oblong, suitably parallel to the fold lines 29, 31 to ease application, removal and repositioning of the fasteners 30, 32.

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Many other variations are possible within the inventive concept. Accordingly, reference should be made to the claims and other conceptual statements herein rather than the foregoing specific description in determining the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A fastener for holding together a group of documents, the fastener comprising a foldable sheet having at least one anchor portion, at least one tab portion and attachment
5 means for attaching said portions to at least the first and last documents of the group upon being folded around an edge of the group, wherein the sheet is marked with at least one fold line to be aligned with at least one edge of the group upon attachment of the anchor portion to the first document in the group, prior to folding the tab portion around that edge of the group for attachment to the last document in the group.
- 10 2. The fastener of Claim 1, wherein the attachment means comprises repositional adhesive.
3. The fastener of Claim 2, wherein the adhesive is a layer on one side of the sheet.
- 15 4. The fastener of Claim 3, wherein a minor edge portion of said side of the sheet is non-adhesive.
5. The fastener of any preceding Claim, wherein the anchor portion and the tab portion
20 are distinguished by different shading or colouring.
6. The fastener of Claim 5, wherein a mutual boundary between the anchor portion and the tab portion is marked by a printed line, a line of perforations or a crease line.
- 25 7. The fastener of Claim 6 when appendant to Claim 2, wherein the boundary is marked by a crease line and wherein a relatively strong adhesive extends along and across the crease line.
8. The fastener of any preceding Claim, wherein first and second fold lines divide the
30 sheet into a central anchor portion and first and second outer tab portions foldable around mutually orthogonal edges at a corner of the grouped documents.

9. The fastener of Claim 8, wherein the tab portions substantially abut upon being attached to the last document of the group after said folding.

5 10. The fastener of Claim 8 or Claim 9, wherein the first and second fold lines are mutually orthogonal.

11. The fastener of Claim 10, wherein the first and second fold lines intersect at an edge of the sheet.

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12. The fastener of Claim 10, wherein extensions of the first and second fold lines intersect outside the periphery of the sheet.

13. The fastener of Claim 12, wherein a notch extends inwardly from the edge of the
15 sheet in the region of said intersection.

14. The fastener of any preceding Claim, wherein the sheet is oblong.

15. The fastener of Claim 14, wherein the ratio of long edges to short edges of the oblong
20 is 2:1.

16. The fastener of Claim 14 or Claim 15, wherein the fold lines divide the sheet into a central triangular anchor portion flanked by two outer triangular tab portions inverted with respect to the central triangular anchor portion.

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17. The fastener of Claim 16 when appendant to Claim 9, wherein when the tab portions substantially abut upon being attached to the last document of the group, they cooperate to form a triangle on the reverse of the last document corresponding to the central triangular anchor portion attached to the first document of the group.

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18. The fastener of any preceding Claim and bearing graphical matter or indicia divided into components borne by respective ones of first and second tab portions, which components are united to be viewed together when the tab portions are attached to the last document of the group.

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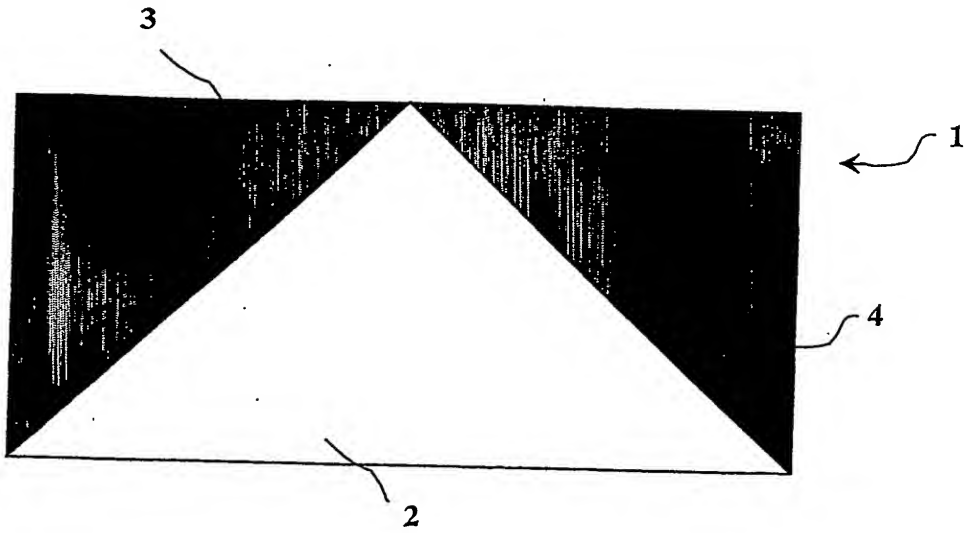
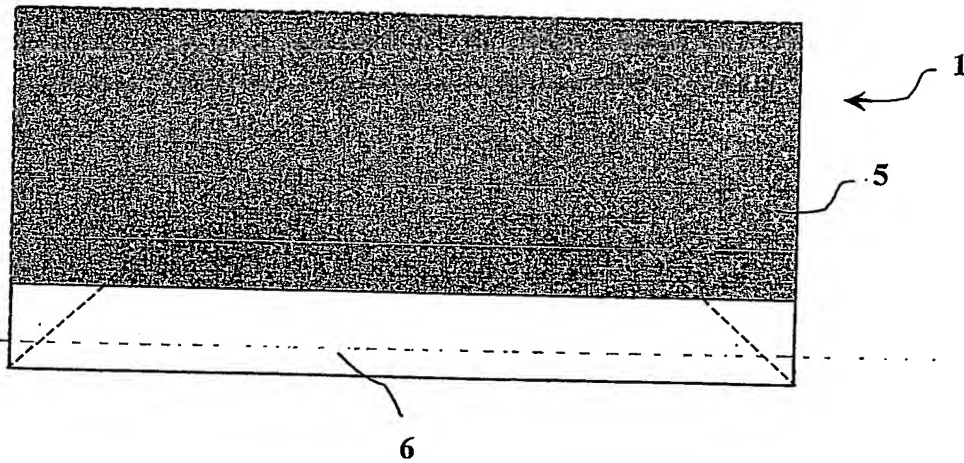
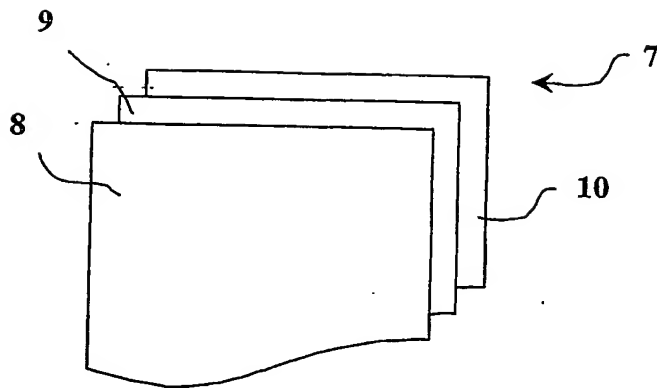
19. A pad of fasteners as defined in any preceding Claim.

20. A fastener, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to or as illustrated in any of the accompanying drawings.

ABSTRACT

A fastener for holding together a group of documents comprises a foldable sheet of, for example, paper divided into at least one anchor portion and at least one tab portion.

- 5 Attachment means such as repositional adhesive provides for attachment of those portions to at least the first and last documents of the group upon being folded around an edge of the group. To assist with this, the sheet is marked with at least one fold line to be aligned with at least one edge of the group upon attachment of the anchor portion to the first document in the group, prior to folding the tab portion around that edge of the group
- 10 for attachment to the last document in the group. Preferred embodiments employ two mutually orthogonal fold lines that intersect at or outside the periphery of the fastener sheet.

Figure 1Figure 2Figure 3

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Figure 4

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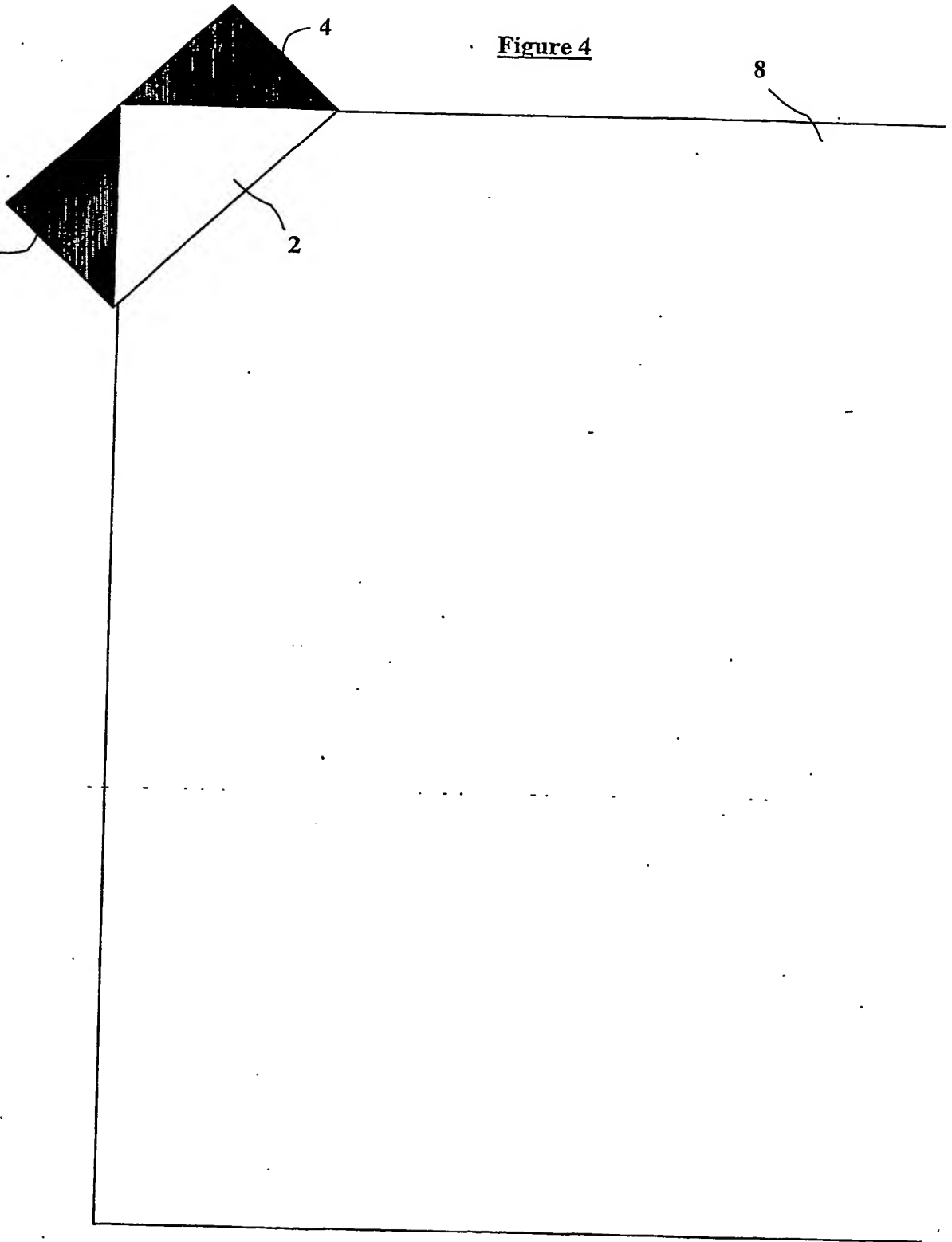


Figure 5

Figure 6

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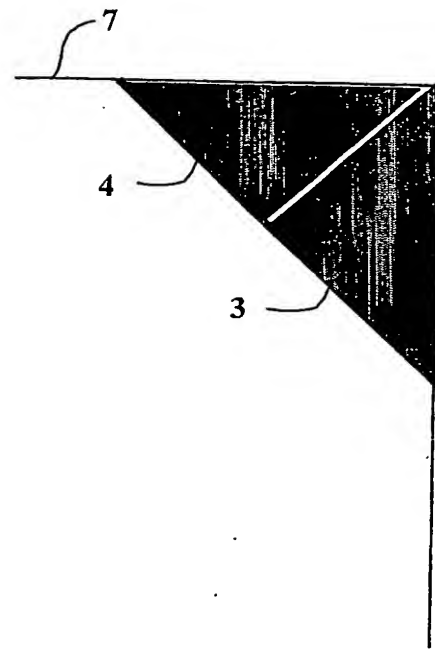
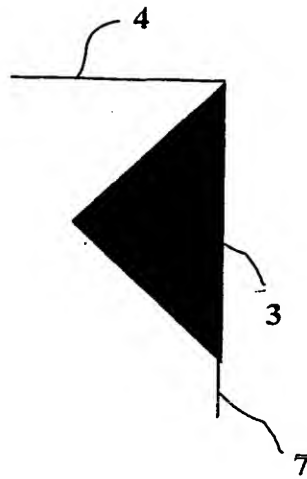


Figure 7

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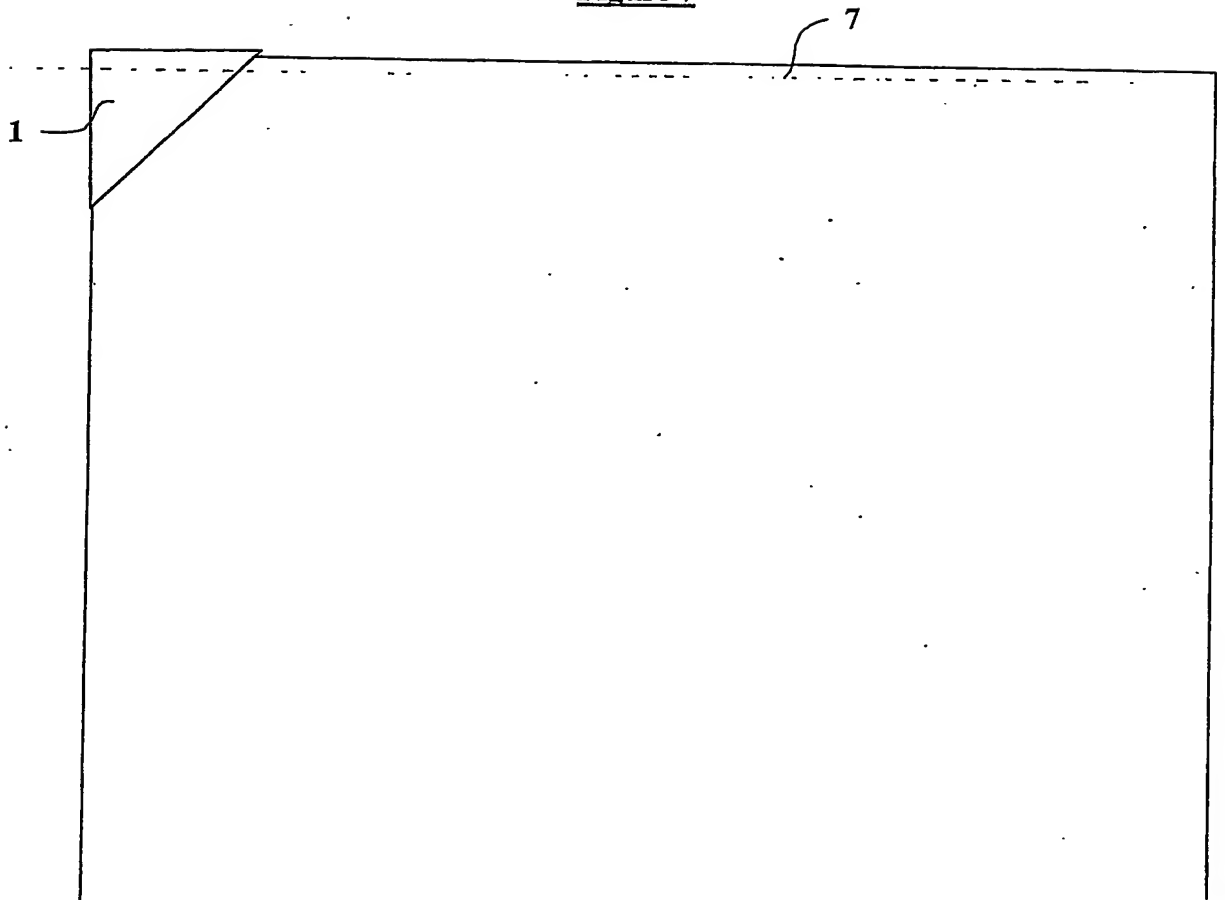
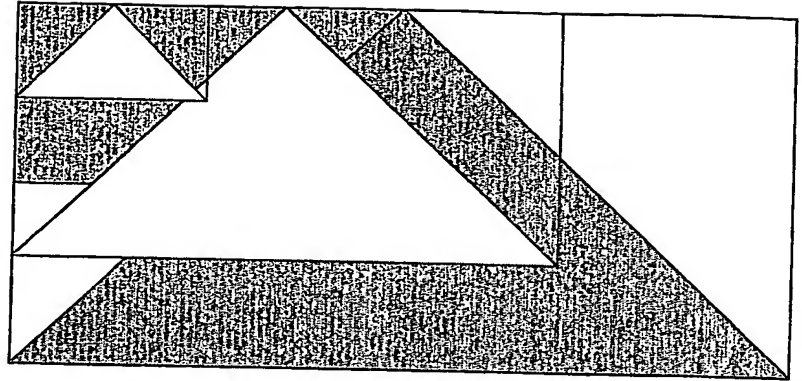


Figure 8



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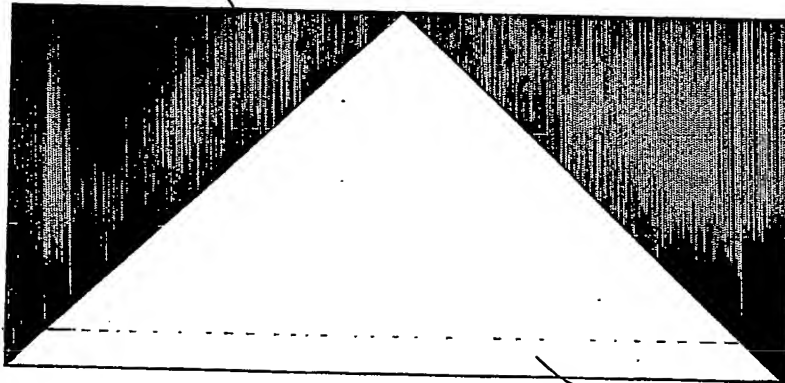


Figure 9(a)

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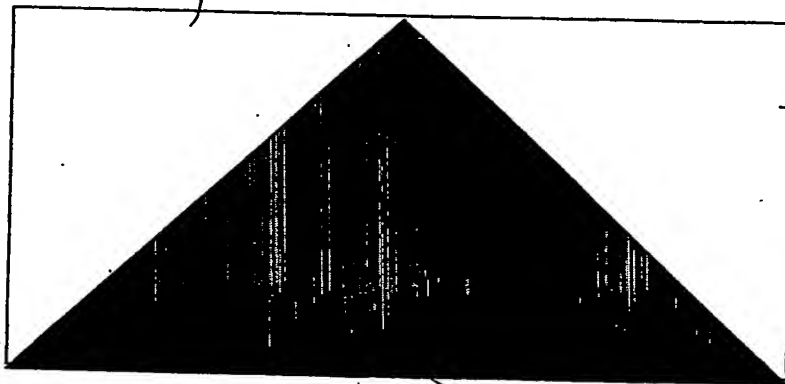


Figure 9(b)

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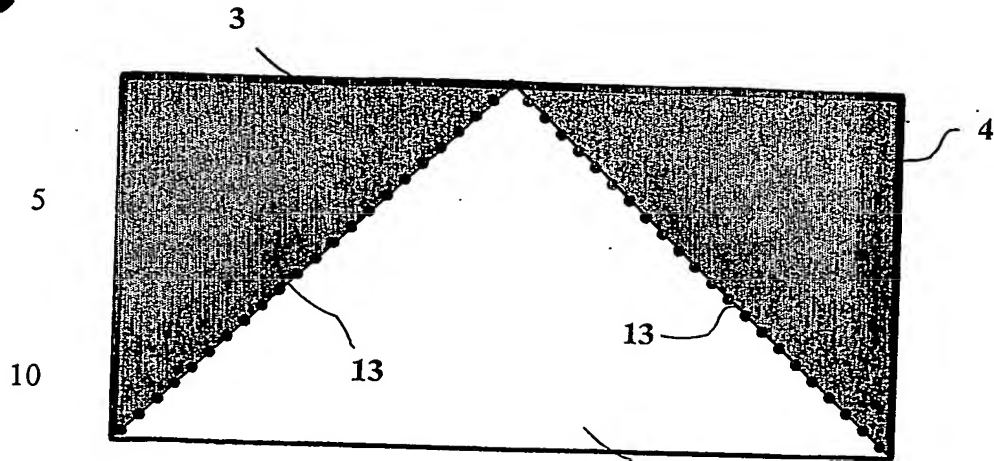


Figure 10

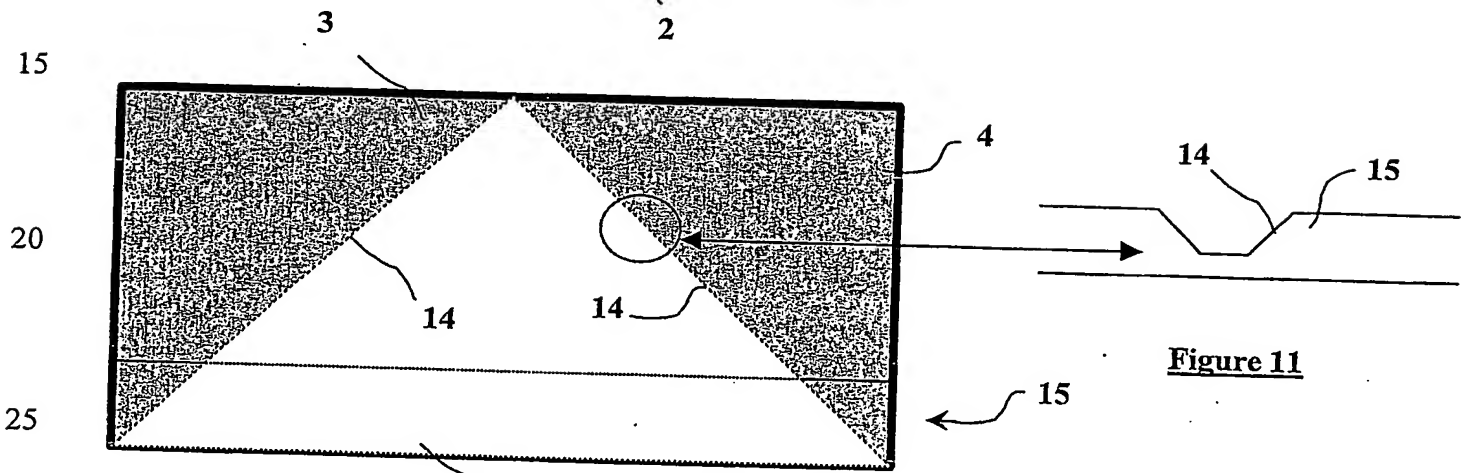


Figure 11

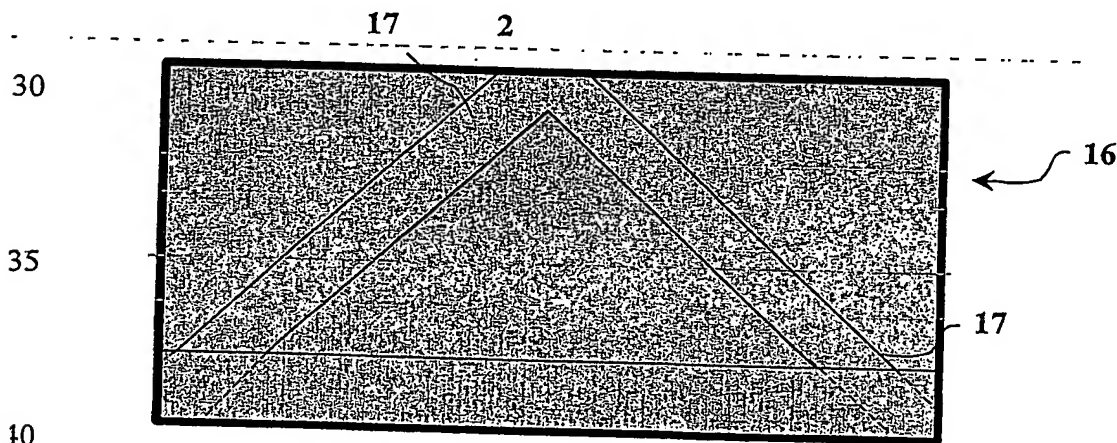


Figure 12

Figure 13

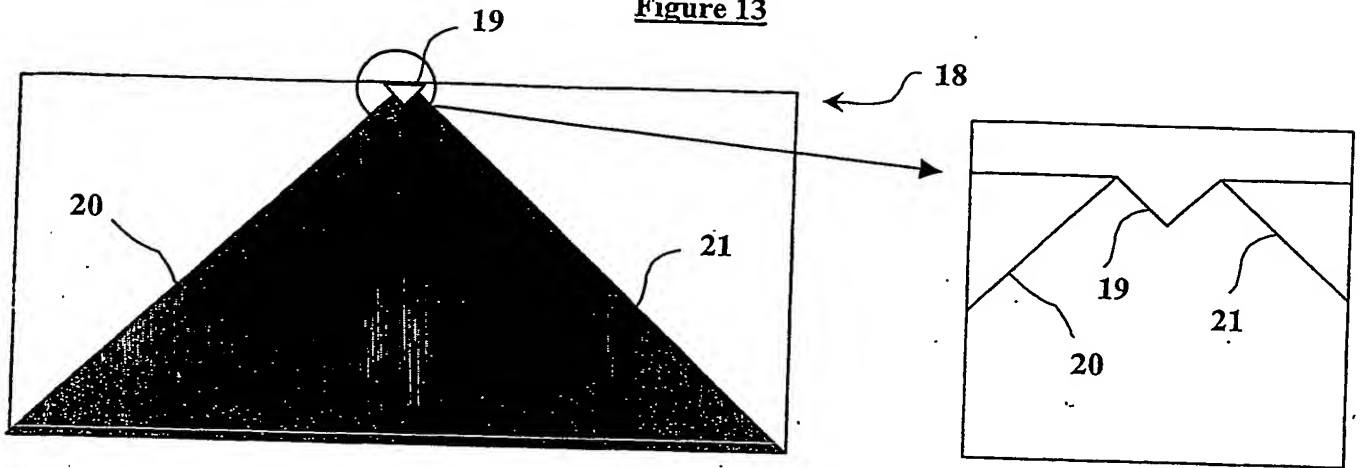


Figure 14

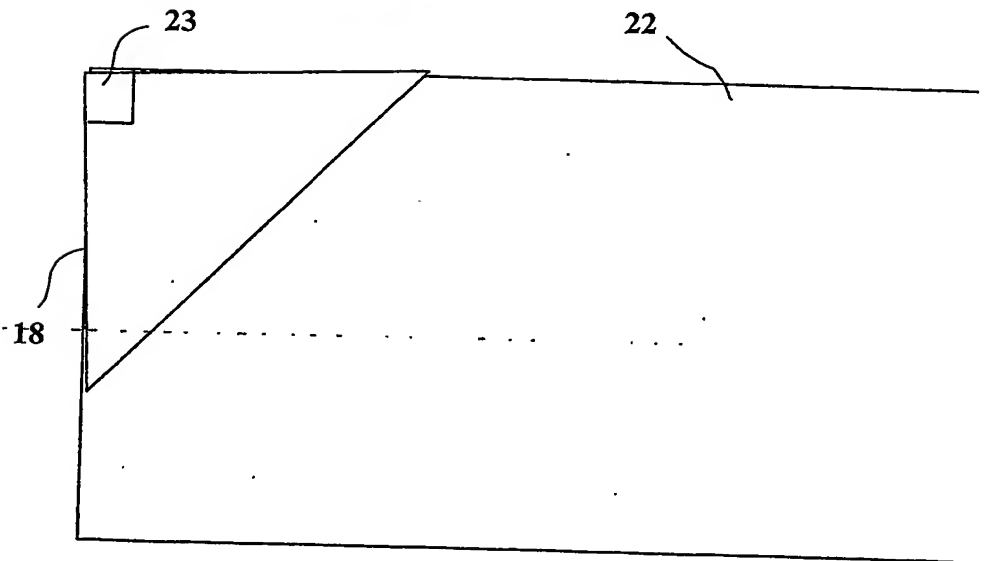


Figure 15

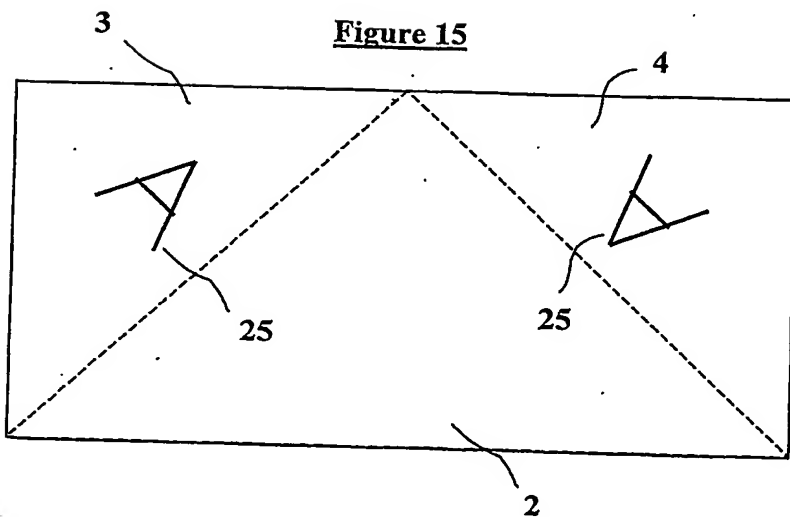
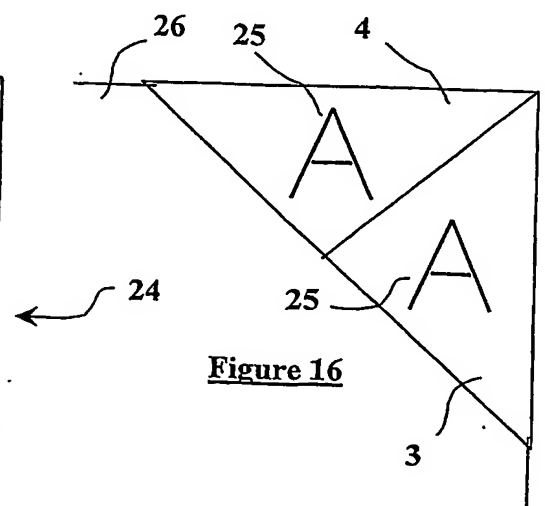


Figure 16



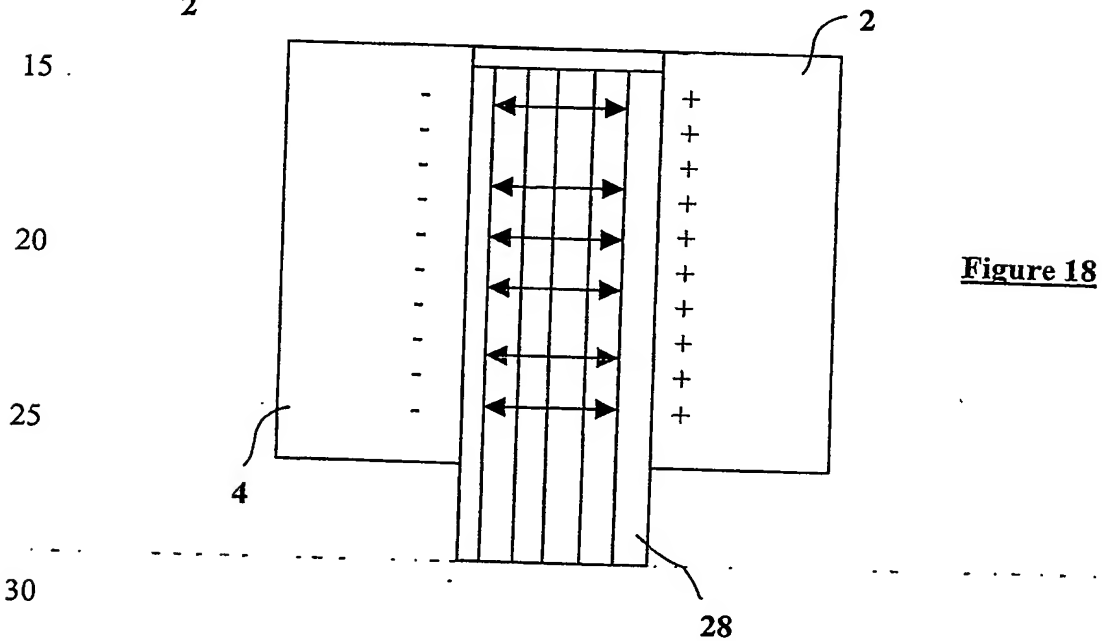
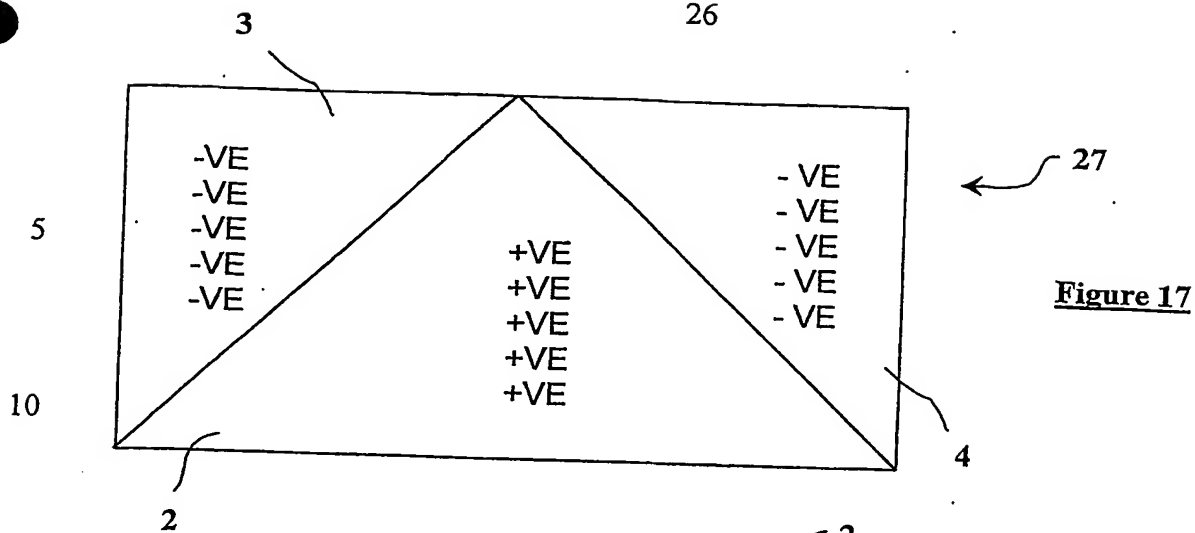


Figure 19(a)

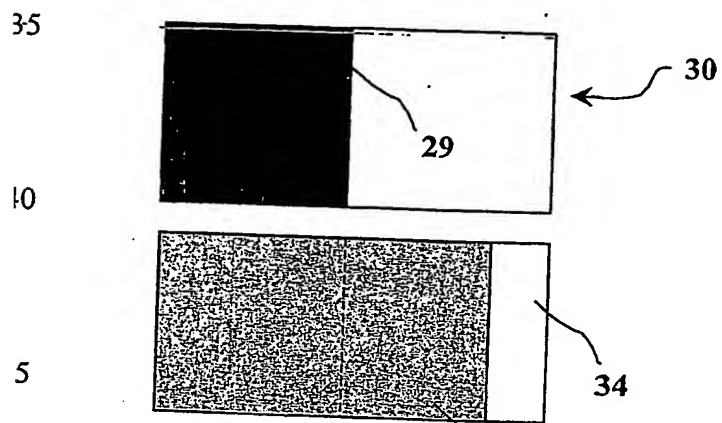


Figure 19(b)

33

Figure 20(a)

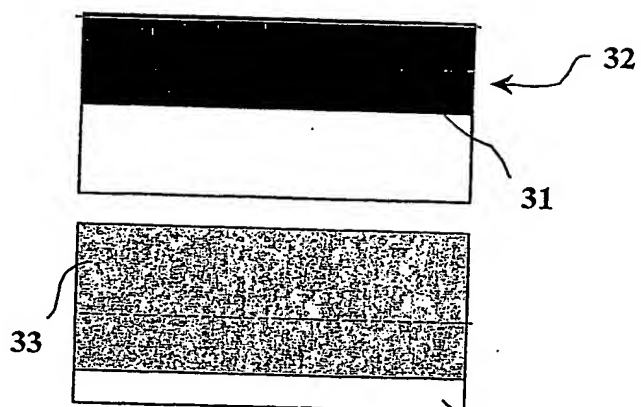


Figure 20(b)

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PCT Application

GB0303832

